

IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace the paragraph at page 3, line 24 to page 4, line 1, with the following rewritten paragraph:

Japanese Publication JP-A-11-503768 has disclosed a radiation curable composition consisting of a fluorinate fluorinated urethane oligomer and diluent monomer.

Please replace the paragraph at page 28, lines 4-11, with the following rewritten paragraph:

It is preferable that the second dielectric layer (52) and the first dielectric layer (51) are formed with oxide, ~~nitrade~~ nitride, sulfide, fluoride or their compounds, respectively, containing at least one type of the metal selected from Si, Zn, Al, Ta, Ti, Co, Zr, Pb, Ag, Zn, Sn, Ca, Ce, V, Cu, Fe and Mg. It is also preferable that the second dielectric layer (52) and the first dielectric layer (51) are, respectively, 0.1 or less in the attenuation coefficient k.

Please replace the paragraph at page 42, lines 10-22, with the following rewritten paragraph:

Iso~~phorone~~diisocyanate Isophoronediisocyanate (85.0mL, 0.401 mol) and dibutyl tin dilaurate (0.2g) were placed into a three-neck flask equipped with an agitator and a Dimroth condenser, which was heated up to 70EC under a nitrogen atmosphere. Then, 210.0g of perfluoropolyether diol (Fomblin Z DOL TX1000 made by Ausimont K.K.) (approximately 0.17mol) was slowly added thereto, and the reaction mixture was heated at 70EC under a nitrogen atmosphere for 4 hours. Thereafter, dibutylhydroxy toluene (0.25g) and 49.0g of 2-hydroxyethyl acrylate (HEA made by Osaka Organic Chemical Industry Ltd.) (0.422mol) were added to the reaction mixture and allowed to react for another 4 hours. The fluorinated

urethane acrylate 1 with the above-mentioned chemical structure 1 was obtained, as described above.

Please replace the paragraph at page 49, lines 8-19, with the following rewritten paragraph:

The light transmitting layer and the hardcoat layer were, respectively, formed directly on the same supporting substrate that was used in Embodiment 1 under conditions identical to those for preparing individual light transmitting layers and hardcoat layers in Embodiments 1 through 4 as well as in Comparative examples 1 and 2. The thus obtained hardcoat layer surface of the hardcoat layered transparent base plate was subjected to 100 times abrasion at a load of 4.9N by using a ~~taper~~ Taper abrasion tester according to JIS K7204:1994. An abrasive wheel of CS-10F was used. Haze of the hardcoat layer surface after abrasion was measured by a haze meter TC-HIII DPK (Tokyo Denshoku Technical Center Co., Ltd.).